VOLUME XLVII-NUMBER 159.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (FIVE CENTS.

HEROIC ACTION

Taken by Otis to Preserve Order in Manila.

WILL KEEP STREETS CLEAR

of all Inhabitants After 7 O'clock in the Evening-Incendiaries and Suspects to be Severely Dealt With The Rebels Attempt to Rush Through the American Line at Caloocan - Cowardly Filipinos Caught Between the City and the Ontposts-Desultory Firing Kept up all Yesterday Morning - Our Casualties so far one man Killed and Ten Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 23, 5:35 p. m .- Major General Otls to-day issued a general or der, directing all the inhabitants of Manila until otherwise ordered, to confine themselves to their homes after ? o'clock in the evening, when the streets will be cleared by the police. The general also warns incendiaries and suspeets that they will be severely dealt with if discovered in any locality.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken for the suppression of further trouble which is threatened to take place in the city to-night. But, it is generally believed, last night's experience will effectively quell the disturbing element. Fire has been burning all day in the

Tondo district and has been clearing the residents out of many houses in the outskirts from which the enemy previously fired on the Americans. A cloud of smoke hovered over the

city to-day, conveying the impression to people about the bay and in the out-side districts, that the whole city is

The rebels between the city and the The receis between the city and the outpets are being smoked out this afterneon and driven toward the beach. Sharp shooters at various parts of the lines are very annoying, but otherwise there has been no further excitement since the frustration of the morning's

Worrying Tactics.

With daylight this morning the enemy commenced worrying tactics at various parts of the Americans line, apparently for the purpose of withdrawattention from affairs inside the

city.

An attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Caloocas, but it was promptly checked by a hot and effective musketry and artillery fire.

In the meantime small bodies of rebels, cridently some of those engaged.

In the meantime small obuses of resels, cridently some of those engaged last night in the cowardly work at Tondo, spread out between the city and the outposts. Every available man was sent to drive them away, with the result that there was a desultory firing all the morning.

From 8 to 19:29 a. m., the United States double turceted morning Mound.

es double turreted monitor Monad-joined in the engagement, hurling lach shells over the American lines bodies of the enemy as indicated he signal corps.

of the signal corps. r
So far, our casualties are one man
killed and ten men wounded.
At il o'clock there were sharp enfagements at the Chinese cemetery and
at San Pedro Macant almost simultaneusly, but the artillery fire from both
positions drawe the enemy bods drave the enemy back. he high towers of the city fires

burning at a dozen differ is outside. Some of these are due to the Monadnock's shells. currently reported that the na-ave threatened to burn Escolata ed city to-night.

have been arrested in Scores of rebels have been arrested in the Tondo district. A band of sixty rebels, having two carloads of arms and accountements was captured in a house. Business is temporarily suspended.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS To be Dispatched to General Otis.

Disquieting Feature of the Reports

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-The War department has arranged to dis-patch further reinforcements to General Oils at Manila. The regiments selected are the Ninth infantry, now at New York, and the Sixth infantry, at San ando, Texas. Both these regiments so by the way of San Francisco. expected that the transports tak-them will be able to leave by that time General Otis will have livel oil the second of the second o

By that time General Otis will have received all the reinforcements now after all the reinforcements now after an object of the Sheridan, which salled from New York last Sunday. This will give him 6,500 more troops, made up of the flower of the United States army; regulars tried in Indian service, and most of them intred to the Cuban climate in its worst aspects, having participated in the campaigns there during the last wet \$64300.

the campaigns there during the last were season.

Every report that comes to the war department goes to convince the officials that an offensive compaign must be immediately assumed in the Philippines. This is no longer a matter of choice, but of necessity, against which, the officials say, sentimental considerations cannot stand. In their opinion, the lives and health of American troops how in the neighborhood of Manila depend upon the initiation of such a campaign. General Otis' report of the big fire in Manila yesterday and last night, while agreeing closely with the press reports, makes mention of a rather formidable demonstration by the Insursents near Caloocan, the scene of some of the hearlest fighting succeeding the first engagement with the insurgents on the 15th. This is taken as an indication that the rebels have not yet been thoroughly impressed with the strength of the American arms.

A disquirting feature noted in the press reports is the presence of small bodies of armed insurgents within the American outposts, possibly an evidence that our lines are too far extended and too thin around Manila. It is realized that it will be necessary to sweep the country clear of all hostile elements. The task will be difficult because of the resemblance of the Filiphos to one another, which would make the fulliphos cannot be counted upon to observe any of the rules of war and must be fought on the same basis as indians.

A most serious problem confronts General Otts in the protection of Manila Every report that comes to the war

serious problem confronts in the protection of Maniis I Otts in the protection of Manna e suburban towns from fire, not cause of the treacherous characer of the rebel Filipines, but also be-

cause outside of the business establishments the houses are built of the filmsiest bamboo hung with matting screens. Even the floors are made of strips of bamboo, separated so as to allow the free circulation of air. It is within the power of almost any person to set fire to these houses from without or within in a few seconds, and as they are closely built, the ravages of a single lire in a quarter so constructed might easily reach the half million dollar point mentioned by General Otis in his dispatch. The foreign quarter is of better construction, but still includes many of these light bamboo houses, which the older residents seem to find cooler than houses of more solid construction. The walled town, which the finsurgents threaten to burn to-night, is said to be of substantial construction, and probably is more easily defended against such un attempt than any other section of the town. The officials here say that if the rebels continue this sort of tactics in Manila, disregarding the rules of war and jeopardizing the lives of women and children and foreigners who are not involved in the war, General Otis will be under the necessity of making a house-to-house inspection and summarily disposing of all suspicious characters.

EVACUATION OF ILOILO

EVACUATION OF ILOILO

By Spaniards-Waited for Americans

who Failed to Arrive.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes extracts from a private letter dated Iloilo, January 12, saying that prior to the conclusion of Lieutenant Brandeis, formerly of the Twenty-first Baden dragoons with 800 Spanish troops, held the town against 20,000 to 30,000 Filipinos. When peace was concluded, the letter adds. Brandeis informed the American authorities at Manila that he would hold lloid for another forty-eight hours. But it appears that as no Americans arrived Brandeis finally evacuated the place and two days later the Filipinos formed a republican government.

Relative to the incident between the commander of the German warship Irene and the Filipinos, the letter says the Filipinos, who were watching closely to prevent the Americans from forcing the entrance of the river, stopped and scarched boats from the Irene and a German officer immediately landed, against 20,000 to 30,000 Filipinos. When

a German officer immediately landed, and demanded an explanation. The Fil-ipino president thereupon apologized and promised satisfaction.

and promised satisfaction.

The Americans, the writer also said, scrutinized all the movements of the Germans with great suspicion and one morning the commander of the United States cruiser Baltimore boarded the Irene, just as the Germans were manning a boat and warned the German commander that Hollo was United States territors. States territory.

FAURE'S FUNERAL

Observed in Washington Under the Auspices of French Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-A solemu funeral mass for the late President Faure, of the French republic, was celebrated at 11 o'clock this morning, at St. Matthew's Catholic church, simultaneous with the actual funeral ceremony over the remains of the dead president at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. Th ceremony in Washington was under the auspices of the French embassy, and being of an official character was attended by President McKinley and the

tended by President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, foreign ambassadors and ministers attended by their suites, justices of the supreme court and representatives from the army, navy and Congress. Cardinal Gibbons and the Apostolic delegate participated in the religious services.

A catafulque, similar to that in which the President's remains are incased, with a myriad of candelabra at the head and foot, and a -heavy pall thrown over it, thus giving to the ceremony the attendant circumstances of the barial of the dead. The President and cabinet occupied the pew immediately in front of the catafalque. Across the aisle sat the officials of the French embassy, headed by Mr. Thiebaut, the charge d'affaires, all in full diplomatic uniform. Back of them sat the British, German and Russian ambassadors and the ministers of

them sat the British, German and Russian ambassadors and the ministers of Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Brazil and other countries. All the diplomatic officers were in full uniform.

Major General Miles in full uniform accompanied by his entire staff, and a number of brigadier generals commanding staffs, including Generals Greeley, Wilson and Gilmore filled the seats back of the presidential party. Across the aisle were many high naval officers, also in full uniform.

The ushers were in full uniform and

Across the alsie were many high naval officers, also in full uniform.

The ushers were in full uniform and included Duke Carruccide, of the Italian embassy, Count Hecke, of the German embassy, Major De Grandprey, of the French embassy, Major Hiestand, United States Army, and Lieutonant Poundstone, United States Army, and Lieutonant Poundstone, United States Navy,
Cardinal Gibbons, in the rich orinson of his office, occupied a throne to the left of the altur. He was attended by Monsignor Conaty, of the Catholic University, and Mgr. Stephan, Across from him sat Archbishop Martinelli, in his purple robes, atended by Mgr. Sbarretti and Dr. Rooker. The celebrant of mass was Dr. Magnien, of Baltimore.

After Cardinal Gibbons' sermon, he pronounced absolution over the catafalque and the ceremony was concluded.

THE FRENCH RABBLE

Create Disturbances after Faure's Fu

neral-Many Arrests Made. PARIS, Feb. 23.—At about 6;30 p. m. crowd of people assembled in front of the office of the Libre Parole and start-ed shouting "Panama" and "Down with Loubet," Several of the persons were promptly arrested and Deputy Millevoye (National Republican), who attempted to rescue them, was also placed tempted to rescue them, was also placed under arrest, while a friend of his was captured and taken to the police station at the same time.

A sergeant of police was seriously injured with a sword stick while making

an arrest.

The rioters then became violent and factional fighting ensued, whereupon the police charge the mob and dispersed

In the course of the evening a crowd In the course of the evening a crowd of demonstrators broke the windows of the Petit Journal with stones. The staff of the newspaper dispersed the mob with a fire hose, but stones were still thrown from a distance until the police interfered. This precipitated a fight, in which several persons were wounded, the police making many arrests. M. Paul Deroulede, chief of the Lea-

M. Paul Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and M. Marcel-Habert, member of the chamber of deputies for Ramboullet, were placed under arrest for refusing to quit the barracks at Reuilly, where they had entered with a returning regiment.

There were other demonstrations and scuttles at intervals during the evening. Up to midnight about 290 arrests had been made, most of the demonstrators being anti-Sentics.

M. Millevoye was released from custody at 1 o'clock this morning.

ON AMERICANISM.

The Letter of Pope Leo to Cardinal Gibbons.

AN APPROVED TRANSLATION

Of the Document-The Pelicy of the Church Towards the Advanced Thought of Modern Times - The Confounding of License With Liberty-Some of the Dangers to Ortho dox Catholicism Pointed out - The Relation of Church and State-The Teachings of Father Hecker Criticized in a Temperate and Kindly Manner.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23,-The following is part of the text of an approv-ed translation of the letter of Pope Leo XIII to Cardinal Gibbons on American ism, the Latin original having been received recently by Cardinal Gibbons, to whom it was forwarded by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state After assuring the cardinal of his lively interest in American affairs, the pope In part says:

"It is known to you, beloved son, that the life of Isaac Thomas Hecker, especially as interpreted and translated in a foreign language, has excited not a little controversy, because there have been voiced certain opinions concerning the way of leading Christian life.

We, therefore, on account of apostolic office, having to guard the integrity of the faith and the security of the faithful, are desirous of writing to you more at length concerning the whole matter.

The underlying principle of these new opinions is that, in order to more easily attract those who differ from her, the attract those who differ from her, the church should shape her teachings more in accord with the spirit of the age and rolax some of her ancient severity and make some concessions to new opinions. Many think that these concessions should be made not only in regard to ways of living, but even in regard to dectrines which belong to the deposit of the fatth. They contend that it would be opportune, in order to gain those who differ from us, to omit certain points of her teachings which are of lesser importance, and to tone down the meaning which the church has always attached to them. It does not need many words, beloved son, to prove the falsity of those ideas if the nature and origin of the doctrine which the church proposes are recalled to mind.

We cannot consider as wholly blame-

We cannot consider as wholly blame less the silence which leads to omission or neglect of some of principles of Christian doctrine, for principles of Christian doctrine, for all the principles come from the same Au-thor and Master, the "Only Begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father" —John I, 18. They are adapted to all times and all nations, as is clearly seen from the words of our Lord to his apos-tles: "Going, therefore, teach, all ma-tions; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold. I am with you all days, even to the end of the world."—Matt., xxviii, 19. Concerning this point, the vatican council says:
"All those things are to be believed

sxviii, 19. Concerning this point, the vation council says:

"All those things are to be believed with divine and Catholic faith which are contained in the words of God, written or handed flow, and which the church, either by solemn judgment or by her ordinery and universal magisterium, proposes for belief as having been divinely revealed."—Const, de Filde, chapter ili.

Let it be far from any one's mind to suppress for any reason any doctrine that has been handed down. Such a policy would tend rather to separate Catholics from the church than to bring in those who differ. There is nothing closer to our heart than to have these who are separated from the fold of Christ return to it, but in no other way than the way pointed out by Christ.

But, beloved son, in this present mat-

But, beloved son, in this present mat But, beloved son, in this present mat-ter of which we are speaking, there is even a greater danger and a more man-ifiest opposition to Christian doctrine and discipline in that opinion of the lovers of novelty according to which they hold such liberty should be allowed they hold such liberty should be anowed in the church, that her supervision and watchfulness being in some sense lessened, allowance be granted the faithful each one to follow out more freely the leading of his own mind and the trend of his own proper activity. They are of opinion that such liberty has its counterpart in the newly given civil freedom which is now the right and the foundation of almost every secular state.

Church and State.

In the apostolic letters concerning the constitution of states, addressed by us to the bishops of the whole church we discussed this point at length; and their set forth the differences existing between the church, which is a divin society, and all other social human or ganizations which depend simply on the free will and church of men.

free will and church of men.

It is well, then, to particularly direct attention to the opinion which serves as the argument in behalf of this greatliberty sought for and recommende

as the argument in behalf of this greater liberty sought for and recommended to Catholics.

It is alleged that, now the vatican decree concerning the infallible teaching authority of the Roman pontiff having been proclaimed that nothing further on that score can give any solicitude, and accordingly, since that has been safeguarded and put beyond question, a wider and freer field both for thought and action lies open to each once. But such reasoning is evidently faulty, since, if we are to come to any conclusion from the infallible teaching authority of the church, it should rather be that no one should wish to depart from it, and moreover that the minds of all being leavened and directed thereby, greater security from private error would be enjoyed by all. And further, those who avail themselves of such a way of reasoning seem to depart seriously from the overruling wisdom of the Most High, which wisdom, since it was pleased to set forth by most solemm decision the authority and supreme teaching rights of this apostolic see—willed that decision precisely in order to safeguard the minds of the church; children from the danger of these present times.

These dangers, viz: The confounding

church; children from the danger of these present times.

These dangers, viz: The confounding of license with liberty, the passion for discussing and pouring contempt upon any possible subject, the assumed right to hold whatever opinions one pleases upon any subject and to set them forth in print to the world, have so wrapped minds in darkness that there is now a greater need of the church's teaching office than ever before, lest people become unmindful both of conscience and of duty.

of duty.

We, indeed, have no thought of re-We, indeed, have no thought of re-cting everything that modern indus-yand study has produced; so far from that we welcome to the patrimony of ruth and to an ever-widening scope of ubble well being whatsoever helps to-

Continued on Second Page,

THE MARIETTA DAM

Will be Restored to the Rivers and Harbors Bill on an Equal Footing

with Wheeling.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The pros pect is that the item in the rivers and harbors bill providing for the construction of a dam at Marietta, which was

tion of a dam at Marietta, which was stricken out by the senate committee, will be restored when the bill reaches conference.

The arrangement made this after-noon was that the sum of \$425,000, or one-half the necessary amount, shall be included in the measure when it goes from the committee to the senate. The same amount will be included for the dam near Whealing, thus please below the

same amount will be included for the dam near Wheeling, thus placing both on an equal footing. The demand will be made by the house conferees to restore the original amount in each case, and this, there is every reason to believe, will be conceded by the senate conferees.

Immediately after the senate committee's action omitting the Marietta dam was made known. Representative Dovener began working for its restoration. He has taken an active interest in the matter, having had frequent interviews with the members of the senate committee, and has convinced them of the desirability of leaving the bill as it passed the house, so far as these two dams are concerned. dams are concerned.

dams are concerned.

He was ably assisted by Col. E. P.
Wilson, secretary of the Ohio Valley
Improvement Association, and by a delegation of Marietta citizens,

THERE WAS AN EXPERIMENT

In the Treatment of Beef, Says Eagan's Successor, but the Govern-ment had Nothing to do with it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23,-The work of the court of inquiry in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The work of the court of inquiry in Washington will be finished for the time being about the middle of next week, when the board will adjourn to Chiengo to look over the packing industry in that city and examine such witnesses as may be most conveniently reached at that point. From Chicago the court will proceed to Omaha. Whether their duties will carry the members elsewhere before returning to Washington will depend on future developments.

Former Commissary General Charles P. Egan was expected to be the first witness to-day before the beef Inquiry court, but a telegram was read announcing his detention in New York, where he went for consultation with his successor. Col. J. F. Weston. He will arrive here to-day. Captain Alexander R. Piper, of the subsistence department of volunteers, was called. He was assigned as commissary of the second brigade, first army corps, embarking with General Brooke's expedition for Porto Ricc. He said that in Porto Rico beef on the hoof, native cattle, in connection with canned corned and roast beef, was issued. Native beef was issued, he thought five days out of ten until August 11, after which under instructions of Colonel Sharp, corps commissary, he drew refrigeratea beef from the Massachusetts.

Some complaint against the canned roast beef, he said, was made, but if

chusetts.

Some complaint against the canned roast beef, he said, was made, but it amounted to little. The men had deteriorated in condition and were in a mood to complain of nearly everything. No action was taken. The men com-No action was taken. The men com-plained of the native beef being too

Personally, he thought a large proportion of sickness was due to the na-tive fruits, cheap rum and cocoanut candy with which the men stuffed themselve

candy with which the men stuffed themselves.

General J. F. Weston, successor to General Eagan, as commissary general, was then called. General Weston was assistant commissary general just prior to the war and told of some of the problems of the war that were discussed and settled in the office before the fighting actually commenced. He said the whole question of fresh meat was thoroughly gone over and the department decided that the canned roast beef was the best thing obtainable. He said the war department had made an honest and thorough investigation of the subject and took the only course open to 1.

General Weston said he received no complaints as to the ment ration while he was in charge at Siboney.

Gen. Wilson then reviewed the first arrival of refrigerated beef, the Mississippi bringing two hundred thousand pounds immediately after the surrender. He saw the beef on the Mississippi and replying to Colonel Davis said it was not so inviting in appearance as the beef at Tampa, It was slightly discolored, but not bad.

it was not so inviting in appearance as the beef at Tampa. It was slightly discolored, but not bad.

"If any preservative had ever been used on any of the beef, the fellow that used it ought to be whipped for stupidity—for, as I told you it would spoil within twelve hours." replied Colonel Weston to another question.

Speaking of the Ponce preservative process experiment, Col. Weston said the commissary department had nothing whatever officially to do with it. Mr. Edwards, he said, representing Armour & Company, came to him and said some beef was coming that would be treated and he asked witness if he would not put it on ship and see how long it would keep. The beef arrived and witness asked Mr. Powell what had been done to the beef and the latter replied that nothing injurious was in the treatment, he had furnished beef for years to Florida hotels and he believed the beef in question would keep, seventy-two hours, and if so, and the government would contract the full process would be extended. and if so, and the government would contract the full process would be ex contract the lim process would be ex-plained. Six or seven quarters were taken and put on the ships. Some was in canvas and some not. The former held out seventy odd hours while the uncanvassed beef "went up pretty

Colonel Weston declared emphatically

that the government had no connection with the experiment.

Replying to Col. Gillespie, witness said he did not know whether any beef furnished the army had been treated choosing. chemically.

Vintage of '88. BUCYRUS, Ohio, Feb. 23 .- Adjutant

BUCYRUS, Ohlo, Feb. 23.—Adjutant Schaber, of the Eighth Ohio volunteer regiment, who during the Spanish war handled large quantities of the canned beef provided for the soldiers, says that all the cans bore labels with the figures 1898 printed on them. By soaking the cans these labels could be pulled off, showing an original wrapper with the date 1888 or some other equally ancient period marked on them.

Dizzy Story from Hoile.

PARIS, Feb. 23.-Agents in this city of the Filipinos have received news of the Filipinos have received news from Hoilo saging that the outbreak of fire there was not the work of the natives, but was started by the American shells. When the attack commenced the Filipinos add, the foreign residents were endeavoring to persuade General Lopez, the Filipino commander to submit, as Hoilo was not fortified and was therefore not in a position to resist the American attack. The whole commercial quarter of Hoilo, it appears, was destroyed with four-fifths of the rest of the town. Finally, the Filipinos say, the foreign residents subsequently met, protested against the bombardment and resolved to put in claims for damages.

HON.N.E.WHITAKER

Vigorously Attacks Attorney General Rucker's big Fee

IN WHEELING LICENSE CASES

On Ground that Charge is Excessive. Governor Gives 14 Reasons Why Valued Policy Insurance Bill is a Vicious Measure-Refuses his Approval - Text of the Wheeling Bridge Bill - Senator Whitaker's Speech Creates a Sensation-Legislature Winding up Business to Avoid an Extra Session.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 23,-At-

orney General Edgar P. Rucker underwent, this morning, in the sendte, at the hands of Senator Nelson E. Whitaker, a most unmerciful scoring. For nearly an hour the Ohio county senator poured into the attorner general a relentless fire of criticism and censure, such as has not been heard in the chambers of the West Virginia legislature for years. The scene which occurred the other day, when Senator Kidd made his victous attack on Senator Whitaker and President Marshall was mild in comparison. The scene in the senate this morning was nothing short of sensational. incident occurred during the consideration of the appropriation bill. Mr. Cole made a motion to strike out an appropriation of \$1,500, recommended for the attorney general, for services performed by him in the prosecution of certain saloon dealers in Ohio country, charged with selling under short licenses. Senator Whitaker seconded the motion, and accompanied it with his arraignment of the attorney general. He said that Mr. Rucker had, in vlolation of all custom and official propriety, appeared repeatfully on the floor of the senate as a lobbyist. In the consideration of the bill taxing express companies he, declared the senator, had taken a particularly pernicious part, and attributed his motives in doing so to a desire to influence Democratic senators to vote for the appropriation which he asked. He characterized the request as outrageous and the very essence of gall. He said he knew from positive information that the attorney general had made but two trips to Wheeling, and that he had taken a very small share in the prosecution of the cases.

Virtually did Nothing. priation of \$1,500, recommended for the

Virtually did Nothing.

Mr. Whitaker read a telegram from Wheeling, stating that Rucker had oppeared but twice in the court room, was not wanted there, and had not ut-tered a word in the cases. He denounc-ed the appropriation as a violation of the law The entire speech was most vigorous

and during its delivery the senate, visi-tors and gallerles remained perfectly quiet. Immediately after it was concluded there was confusion and Senators Cornwell, Osenton and Kidd

citement.

Senators Cornwell, Osenton and Kidd arose to questions of personal privilege, claiming that Senator Whitaker had impugned their motives in voting for the passage of the express bill.

Senator Anthony Smith replied to Senator Whitaker, whom he accused of inconsistency and injustice. He made a remark, which provoked from the Ohio senator a declaration that he is not a candidate for governor. A crossfire of personalities ensued.

From all sides the Ohio county senator was hard pressed, but he abated not an inch of ground, and finally compelled a vote on the motion to climinate the attorney general's claim. The motion was lost. Those who voted with Senator Whitaker were Senators Cole. Woodyard and Baker, Republicans, and Asidy and Marcum, Democrats. Durling the time the attorney general was present.

Senator Whitaker stated afterwards Senator Whitaker stated afterwards that he had no feeling whatever to-wards any member of the senate to whom he might have replied over zeal-ously, and that his attack on the attorney general was provoked by his desire to prevent that official from getting a claim which he considers unjust. He

sire to prevent that official from gett a claim which he considers unjust, argued that the attorner general is p a salary to perform the duties of his fice, and that is all he deserves. An attempt was also made in house to cut out the appropriation, after some little argument, it failed. The senate this afternoon finished appropriation bill. Only a few further changes of any consequence who are the appropriation for the chingent expenses of the labor bury was increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 at the appropriation for uniforms for dets at the State University was duced to \$600.

duced to \$600.

The house reconsidered its action of yesterday in cutting down the military appropriation from \$25,000 to \$10,000. As it now stands, the bill appropriates \$15,000. The senate bill allows \$25,000. Vetoes by the Governor.

Governor Atkinson vetoed his firs oill to-day. The measure thus be-

headed was the county seat removal two grounds:
First, that the bill interferes with
the right of the people to conduct their

First, that the bill interferes with the right of the people to conduct their own county affairs; and second, because it contains a retrospective clause which is unfair and unjust. The house, by a vote of 30 to 18 sustained the voto.

As predicted yesterday, the governor has declined to sign the celebrated valued policy insurance bill. He states that the bill is objectionable in many respects, but as there was such a demand for its passage he will let it have a trial. This afternoon he sent to both houses, a lengthy message, setting forth in detail his reasons, which are here given in abstract:

1—It is against public policy.

2—It cannot accomplish the object for which it was intended.

2—It applies only to real estate and

which it was intended, 3-it applies only to real estate and not to personal property, and it is therefore class legislation. 4-it requires full payment of the face of the policy in case of total loss, without reference to the amount of the actual loss.

5-It is so indefinite as to partial losses, as to require a law to determin the result, and will therefore throw in to the courts of the state the determi

nation of particularly all the fires or real property insured, unless the loss is 6-It requires the adjustment of

fore any loss occurs.
7-It offers inducements to owners of

property to commit arson.

8—It is an open bid to insurance agents, in order to secure commissions conspire with parties securing surance for the mutual benefit of both

9-It will necessarily narrow the scope of the operations of legitimate fire insurance companies, and in order

that they be able to carry on a legiti-mate fire insurance business, the pre-mium rates must be increased upon

10-It will drive out legitimate insur-

ance companies.

11-As all insurance companies pay into the state treasury two per cent of their gross incomes, it will defraud the state out of a large amount of legiti-

mate revenue. 12-"Valued policy laws" have falled

in other states 13 other states.

13—The demand for the passage of the law comes in the character of a public clamor based upon a false idea, and it is never safe to yield to clamor of any sort; such measures always react with

14-It will turn loose upon the state a lot of wild cat insurance companies.

The Wheeling Bridge Bill. The text of the Wheeling bridge bill will be of interest to the people of that

city. It is here given practically complete:
"I-Full authority is hereby granted" "I-Full authority is hereby granten to the city of Wheeling to purchase the present toll bridges which span the main channel of the Ohlo river within the corporate limits of the said city, and to contain such bridges 20 purchased

to maintain such bridges so purchased as free public highways. But both of said bridges must be purchased and not one only.

as free public highways. But both of said bridges must be purchased and not one only.

"2—Until such purchase as is authorized by the first section of this act is made, the city of Wheeling may, from time to time, contract for and purchase a free passage for all foot pussengers or for all passengers whatsoever, over said bridges, for any period not exceeding ten years at any one time, but not over one of said bridges only, but both.

"3—Any such contract, if for more than one year, may contain a provision for deferred payments to be made by the city annually or semi-annually during the period covered by the contract; provided, however, that provisions shall be made at the same time for the collection of a direct annual tax, in addition to all other taxes levied by the city of Wheeling, sufficient to make such deferred payments when they become due; and provided, further, that all questions connected with the same shall have been first submitted, undershall have been f

APPROPRIATION BILLS

Considered by the House of Delegates at its Session Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 23.— The house to-night passed the general appropriation bill to its third reading, and then took up the legislative appropriation bill, which was also advanced on the calendar, after several amend-

on the calendar, after several amendments had been made.

The senate bill was read a first time by its title and will come up in the morning, on its second reading. The bouse bill will then be substituted for it, and will be passed. The senate is expected to refuse to concur, when a conference committee will be appointed and it is expected that the mater will go through without a great waste of time.

NAVAL BILL PASSES

The House After Four Days' Bitter Debate-Rank of Admiral Created by Unanimous Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23 .- The naval appropriation bill finally passed the house this afternoon, after four days of acrimonious debate, most of which was spent upon the question of rehabilitating the naval academy at Annapolis, in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by the appropriation of half a million in the last naval bill and the proposition to increase the maximum price to be paid for armor plate to \$545 per ton, existing law limiting it to \$400. Upon both propositions the naval committee suffered signal defeats. The amendment to build a great of order, but after a rancorous debate, in which the price to be paid for ar-mor was cut down from \$545, the price mor was cut down from \$515, the which the committee insisted was being paid for the new Krupp armor, to \$445, paid for the new Krupp armor, added precludng the government from paying more than was paid by any other foreign overnment for similar armor. When he bill was reported to the house, Mr Soutelle attempted to secure a reversal of the verdicts of the committee of the hole on the naval academy and armor plate amendments, but in both cases he was defeated, a motion to recommit th bill made by him being voted down, 7

Another victory over the committee ras recured by the adoption ision to the naval bill creating rank of admiral of the navy. This was accomplished by Mr. Moody, (Mass.), who offered a copy of the senate bill creating this rank as an amendment to the naval bill. The amendment was clearly subject to the point of order against it ruised by Mr. Boutelle, but the sentiment of the house was so ap-parently unanimous in favor of the mendment that he withdrew the f order and it was adopted without dissenting vote. The naval committee had amended the senate bill so as to also create the rank of vice admiral. but Mr. Moody's amendment was the original senate bill without the latter

Rivers and Harbors Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.; Feb. 23 .- During the entire session to-day until 6 o'clock the senate had under considers. tion the rivers and harbors bill. Good progress was made, eighty-nine pages having been disposed of, with the ex-ception of one amendment. The bill's consideration will be resumed to-morception of one amendment. The bill's consideration will be resumed to-morow at 11 o'clock.

Washington Personals.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligences, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Major W. W. J. Cowden, assistant paymaster in the volunteer army, is in the city. He expects to retire from the service about the 5th of March

B. F. Meighen, a leading attorney of Moundsville, is also here. Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylva nia and Ohio, threatening weather in the early morning, followed by fair; fresh northwest whids,

Local Temperature

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, drugglist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 35 | 3 p. m. 4 9 a. m. 38 | 1 p. m. 4 12 m. 43 | Weather—Changle,